

occurrence in the State according to the records in the museum of the University of Kansas was a single specimen taken in Riley Co., February, 1878, by W. F. Allen. From October 27 of this year to the present date, November 20, the Museum has obtained nine specimens, three females and six males. I have reports of several that were killed and thrown away, and several live specimens were seen by a party from the museum.

The farmers report that they are killing their full grown chickens, but the contents of the stomachs of those received at the museum contained only rabbit.—C. D. BUNKER, *Museum of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

**Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) in Jefferson Co..**

**N. Y.**—While hunting Grouse and Woodcock near the village of Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on October 20, 1916, I collected a female Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. I was at once attracted by the call-note which was one I had not heard before. This bird is my first record of the species during the four or five years I have been observing the birds of Adams and the neighboring towns.—EDMUND J. SAWYER, *Watertown, N. Y.*

**The Earliest Name for the Nighthawk.**—*Caprimulgus virginianus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 1028) is the long-established basis for our Nighthawk, the sources quoted by this author being Linnæus, Kalm, Brisson, Catesby, Edwards, Buffon, Pennant and Latham. The accounts of nearly all these writers, except Kalm (who made independent observations in New Jersey) are easily traced back to Catesby or Edwards. Catesby (Nat. Hist. Carolina, II, 1743, Appendix, 16, pl. 16) described and figured a bird from Virginia, which is unquestionably the Nighthawk, but the habits ascribed to it are those of the Whip-poor-will. Edwards (Nat. Hist. Birds, II, 1747, 63, pl. 63) gave a much better description and figure of probably the same individual, with which "Mr. Mark Catesby obliged" him. Both Catesby and Edwards introduced rictal bristles in their figures, probably because the only species then known possessed them, and the characters of the genus *Caprimulgus* required them as one of the features to distinguish it from *Hirundo*. Edwards, however, made no mention of rictal bristles in the minute description furnished by him.

So much for the basis of Gmelin's *Caprimulgus virginianus*, supposedly the earliest name for the Nighthawk. Some years before Gmelin, however, J. R. Forster published his 'Catalogue of the Animals of North America.' This was issued in 1771, and is of little importance at this date, but it contains two or three new names for birds, one of them being *Capr[imulgus] minor*, p. 13, based on "C. III. 16.," meaning Catesby (as Forster explains on p. 5), Appendix, p. 16. As this Catesby reference is the chief basis of Gmelin's name, it follows that *Caprimulgus minor* Forster is of equal pertinency, and our Nighthawk should be known as *Chordeiles minor minor*, while the subspecies from the Greater Antilles, now called

*Chordeiles virginianus minor* Cabanis, will become *C. v. gundlachii* Lawrence.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, Washington, D. C.

**A New Name for *Onychospiza Prjevalski*.**—*Onychospiza* Prjevalski (Mongol. i Strana Tangut., II, 1876, 81), based on *O. taczanowskii* of the same author, has been generally lumped with *Montifringilla* Brehm, 1828, and the species name has been synonymized with *M. mandelli* Hume. Recently, however, Bianchi (Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. St.-Pétersb., XII, 1907 (1908), 555) has recognized *Onychospiza* as a distinct genus, and in his paper (on the forms of the genera *Montifringilla*, *Pyrgilauda* and *Onychospiza*) has, I believe, pointed out the priority of *O. taczanowskii* (summer of 1876) over *M. mandelli* (Hume, Stray Feathers, IV, Dec., 1876, 488). The recognition of *Onychospiza* recalls the action of Rey (Synon. Eur. Brutvögel und Gäste, 1872, 216), who altered *Onychospiza* Bonaparte, 1853, to *Onychospiza*, effectually preoccupying the use of the same term in another sense. I therefore suggest *Onychostruthus* as a substitute for *Onychospiza* Prjevalski, with *Onychospiza taczanowskii* as the type.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, Washington, D. C.

**The Migrant Shrike near Boston.**—On September 4, 1916, I saw a Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) in Brookline, Mass., near the West Roxbury (Boston) line. The bird was in an open pasture, and I followed it about for some time, saw it at close range, and positively identified it. It was very active, flying about from boulder to fence-post and swooping to the ground after insects, probably grasshoppers. Mr. Brewster, in 'Birds of the Cambridge Region' (1906) cites but four records for the species within ten miles of Boston, and I find no later records in 'The Auk.'—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, West Roxbury, Mass.

**Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*) in Massachusetts in Autumn.**—On September 17, 1916, I shot a young female Philadelphia Vireo in Harvard, Mass. The specimen is now in my collection (No. 682). By a curious coincidence the bird was shot less than 500 yards from the spot where I took one about a year previous (Auk, XXXIII, p. 78).—JAMES L. PETERS, Harvard, Mass.

**Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) in Massachusetts in December.**—On December 3, sunny, light northwest wind, mercury about forty, I discovered a male Wilson's Warbler in the Arnold Arboretum, Boston. The bird was in a berry-bearing bush, barberry I think, but did not seem to be feeding on the berries but about the branches and twigs. He was in full color, very brilliant — of course seeming more so in the gray world of December, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. In the same bush was a White-throated Sparrow and across the drive, the Mockingbird which has lived there for some years. While I was watching